

MUS

3. To wonder; to be amazed.
Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed;
 For what I will, I will. *Shakep.*
 I have a strange infirmity. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
 MU'SEFUL. *adj.* [from *musé*.] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.
 Full of *musical* moping, which preface
 The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*
 MU'SER. *n. f.* [from *musé*.] One who mules; one apt to be absent of mind.
 MUSET. *n. f.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*
 MU'SEUM. *n. f.* [*μυσεῖον*.] A repository of learned curiosities.
 MU'SHROOM. *n. f.* [*muscheron*, French.]
 1. *Mushrooms* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered: the true champion or *mushroom* appears at first of a roundish form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *mushrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young *mushrooms*; these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Müller.*
 2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill; a director of a company.
 Mushrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unfown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Tully, the humble *mushroom* scarcely known,
 The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*
 MU'SHROOMSTONE. *n. f.* [*mushroom* and *stone*.] A kind of fossil.
 Fifteen *mushroomstones* of the same shape. *Woodward.*
 MU'SICK. *n. f.* [*μουσική*; *musique*, Fr.]
 1. The science of harmonical sounds.
 The man that hath no *musick* in himself,
 Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
 Is fit for treasons. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*
 Now look into the *musick*-master's gains,
 Where noble youth at vast expence is taught,
 But eloquence not val'd at a goat. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.
 When she spoke,
 Sweet words, like dropping honey, she did shed;
 And twist the pearls and rubies softly brake
 A silver found, that heavenly *musick* seem'd to make. *F. Qu.*
 Such *musick*
 Before was never made,
 But when of old the sons of morning sung.
 By *musick* minds an equal temper know,
 Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;
 Warriors the fires with animated sounds,
 Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*
 We have dancing-masters and *musick*-masters. *Arb. and Pope.*
 MU'SICAL. *adj.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musique*.]
 1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.
 The merry birds
 Chanted above their cheerful harmony,
 And made amongst themselves a sweet comfort,
 That quicken'd the dull spirit with *musical* comfort. *F. Qu.*
 Sweet bird that humm'st the noise of folly,
 Most *musical*, most melancholly;
 Three chaurons off the wood among,
 I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*
 Neither is it enough to give his author's sense, in poetical expressions and in *musical* numbers. *Dryden.*
 2. Belonging to *musick*.
 Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the hands of Apollo-muses, which might give great light to the dispute between the ancient and modern music. *Addison.*
 MU'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet sound.
 Valentine, *musically* coy,
 Shun'd Phædra's arms. *Addison.*
 MU'SICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.
 MU'SICIAN. *n. f.* [*musicus*, Lat. *musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of music.
 Though the musicians that shall play to you,
 Hand in the air a thousand leagues from hence;
 Yet trait they shall be here. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
 The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
 When every goose is cackling, would be thought
 No better a *musician* than the wren. *Shakep.*
 A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as a *musician* that maketh an excellent air in music, and not by rule. *Bacon's Essays.*

MUS

- The praise of Bacchus then the sweet musician sung;
 Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*
 MU'SK. *n. f.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, Fr.]
Musk is a dry, light and friable substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taste is bitterish: it is brought from the East Indies, mostly from the kingdom of Bantam, some from Tonquin and Cochinchina: the animal which produces it is of a very singular kind, not agreeing with any established genus: it is of the size of a common goat but taller; its head resembles that of the greyhound, and its ears stand erect like those of the rabbit: its tail is also erect and short, its legs moderately long, and its hoofs deeply cloven: its hair is a dusky brown, variegated with a faint cast of red and white, every hair being partly coloured: the bag which contains the *musk*, is three inches long and two wide, and situated in the lower part of the creature's belly; it consists of a thin membrane covered thinly with hair, resembling a small purse, and when genuine, the scent is so strong as to offend the head greatly: toward the orifice of the bag there are several glands, which serve for the secretion of this precious perfume, for the sake of which the Indians kill the animal. *Hill.*
 Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *musk*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 MU'SK. *n. f.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.
Musk hath a bulbous shoot; the leaves are long and narrow; the flower is hermaphrodite, consisting of one leaf, and shaped like a pitcher, and cut at the top into six segments, which are reflexed; the ovary becomes a triangular fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of round seeds. *Müller.*
 MU'SKAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple. *Ans.*
 MU'SKCAT. *n. f.* [*muscat* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.
 MU'SKCHERRY. *n. f.* A sort of cherry. *Ans.*
 MU'SKET. *n. f.* [*musquet*, Fr. *muschetto*, Italian, a small hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]
 1. A soldier's handgun.
 Thou
 Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
 Of smoky *musket*. *Shakep. All's well that ends well.*
 Practice to make swifter motions than any you have out of your *musket*. *Bacon.*
 They charge their *musket*s, and with hot desire
 Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*
 He perceived a body of their horse within *musket*-shot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*
 One was brought to us, shot with a *musket*-ball on the right side of his head. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
 2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow hawk; so that *eyas musket* is a young unledged male hawk of that kind. *Hanner.*
 Here comes little Robin.—
 —How now my *eyas musket*, what news with you. *Shak.*
 The *musket* and the coyfe were too weak,
 Too fierce the falcon; but above the rest,
 The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best. *Dryden.*
 MU'SKETEE. *n. f.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon is his *musket*.
 Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges with *musket*ers, they pursued them till they were dispersed. *Clarendon.*
 MU'SKETPOON. *n. f.* [*musqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.
 MU'SKINESS. *n. f.* [from *musky*.] The scent of musk.
 MU'SKMELOE. *n. f.* [*musky* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon.
 The way of maturation of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this in *muskmelons*, which are fown upon a hot bed danged below, upon a bank turned upon the South sun. *Bacon.*
 MU'SKPEAR. *n. f.* [*musky* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.
 MU'SKROSE. *n. f.* [*musky* and *rose*.] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.
 In May and June come roses of all kinds, except the *musky*, which comes later. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Thyris, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
 The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
 And sweeten'd every *muskruse* of the dale. *Milton.*
 The *muskruse* will, if a luffy plant, bear flowers in Autumn without cutting. *Boyle.*
 MU'SKY. *adj.* [from *musky*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent.
 There eternal summer dwells,
 And West winds, with *musky* wings,
 About the cedar'n allies sing. *Milton.*
 Nard and Cassia's balmy smells.
 MU'SLIN. *n. f.* A fine stuff made of cotton.
 By the use of certain attire made of cambric or *muslin* upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Talfer, N° 110.*
 In half-whipt *muslin* needles useless lie,
 And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly. *Gay.*
 MU'SROL.

MUS

- MU'SROL. *n. f.* [*musrole*, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*
 MUSS. *n. f.* A scramble.
 When I cry'd ho!
 Like boys unto a *mus*, kings would start forth,
 And cry, your will? *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 MUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*musse*, Lat.] Murnur; grumble.
 MU'SSULMAN. *n. f.* A Mahometan believer.
 MUST. *verb. imperfect.* [*musse*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. *Mus* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.
 Do you confess the bond?
 —I do.
 —Then *mus* the Jew be merciful.
 —On what compulsion *mus* I? tell me that. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*
Mus I needs bring thy son unto the land from whence thou camest? *Gen. xxiv. 5.*
 Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;
 'Tis but what we *mus* in our Autumn do. *Waller.*
 Because the same self-existent being necessarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *mus* be. *Grew.*
 Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *mus* be confirmed by the pope. *Addison.*
 MUST. *n. f.* [*musum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.
 If in the *mus* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burrage *mus* a small time, and be often changed, it makes a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 As a swarm of flies in vintage time,
 About the wine-press where sweet *mus* is pour'd,
 Beat off, returns as oft with humming found. *Milton.*
 The wine itself was suiting to the rest,
 Still working in the *mus*, and lately press'd. *Dryden.*
 A frugal man that with sufficient *mus*
 His casks replenish'd yearly; he no more
 Desir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*
 Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *mus* and new ale, produce spasms in the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 To MUST. *v. a.* [*mus*, Welsh, sinking; *mus*, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps from *mus*.] To mould; to make mouldy.
 Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *mus* corn. *Mortimer.*
 To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.
 MUSTACHES. *n. f.* [*muschet*, French.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip.
 This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their beards, save only their *muschet*, which they wear long. *Spens.*
 MU'STARD. *n. f.* [*mustard*, Welsh; *mustard*, Fr.] A plant.
 The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are filled with roundish seeds: these pods generally end in a fungous horn, containing the like seeds. To these marks must be added, an acrid burning taste, peculiar to mustard. *Müller.*
 The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was good. *Shak.*
 Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,
 The rogish *mustard*, dang'rous to the nose. *King.*
Mustard, taken in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the animal. *Arbutnot.*
 'Tis your's to shake the soul,
 With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl. *Pope.*
 Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard* pot. *Swift.*
 Common *mustard* seed is attenuant and resolvent: it warms the stomach, and excites appetite; but its principal medicinal use is external in sinapisms.
 To MU'STER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.
 Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,
 So disposessing all my other parts
 Of necessary life? *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*
 They reach the destin'd place,
 And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,
 And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*
 To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*monstere*, Dutch.]
 1. To review forces.
 The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people. *2 Kings.*
 Old Anchises
 Review'd his *muster*-d race, and took the tale.
 A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muster* them up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Locke.*
 2. To bring together.
 Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
 Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all
 From twelve to twenty. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
 I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakep.*

MUT

- I could *muster* up, as well as you, *Donne.*
 My giants and my witches too.
 A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could. *L'Estrange.*
Muster.
 All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could *muster* up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotson.*
 Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: these, says he, are all the stores we have for water; and Moses directs us to no other for the causes of the deluge. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 MU'STER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A review of a body of forces.
 All the names
 Of thy confederates too, be no less great
 In hell than here: that when we would repeat
 Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all. *Ben. Jonson.*
 2. A register of forces *mustered*.
 Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands.
 Deception takes wrong measures, and makes false *musters*, which founds a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead of a retreat. *South's Sermon.*
 3. A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*
 4. To pass *MUSTER*. To be allowed.
 Such excuses will not pass *muster* with God, who will allow no man's idleness to be the measure of possible or impossible. *South's Sermon.*
 Double dealers may pass *muster* for a while; but all parties with their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*
 MU'STERBOOK. *n. f.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are registered.
 Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the *musterbook*. *Shakep. H. IV.*
 MU'STERMASTER. *n. f.* [*muster* and *master*.] One who superintends the *muster* to prevent frauds.
 A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was appointed ambassador unto the Turkish emperor. *Knoles's History.*
Mustermasters carry the best and ablest men in their pockets. *Raigh's Essays.*
 MU'STER-ROLL. *n. f.* [*muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces.
 How many insignificant combatants are there in the Christian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going upon service? *Decay of Piety.*
 One tragick sentence, if I dare decide,
 Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
 Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,
 Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names. *P. p.*
 MU'STILY. *adv.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.
 MU'STINESS. *n. f.* [from *musty*.] Mould; damp foulness.
 Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*. *Ezeys's Kalender.*
 MU'STY. *adj.* [from *musty*.]
 1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid.
 Was't thou fain, poor father,
 To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
 In short and *musty* straw. *Shakep. King Lear.*
 Piffaches, so they be good and not *musty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Stale; spoiled with age.
 While the grass grows—the proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Sh.*
 Let those that go by water to Gravesend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious straw. *Farvey.*
 3. Vapid with fetidness.
 Let not, like Nævius, every error pass;
 The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope.*
 4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.
 Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison.*
 MUTABILITY. *n. f.* [*mutabilis*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state.
 The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*
 My fancy was the air, most free,
 And full of *mutability*,
 Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*
 Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Inconstancy; change of mind.
 Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,
 Nice longings, flanders, *mutability*. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
 MU'TABLE. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Subject to change; alterable.
 Of things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's prescience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South's Sermon.*
 2. Inconstant; unfettered.
 For the *mutable* rank-scented many,
 Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
 I saw